

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1.5  
832  
p. 2

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
LIBRARY  
OCT 10 1961  
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

PHOTO SERIES NO. 36

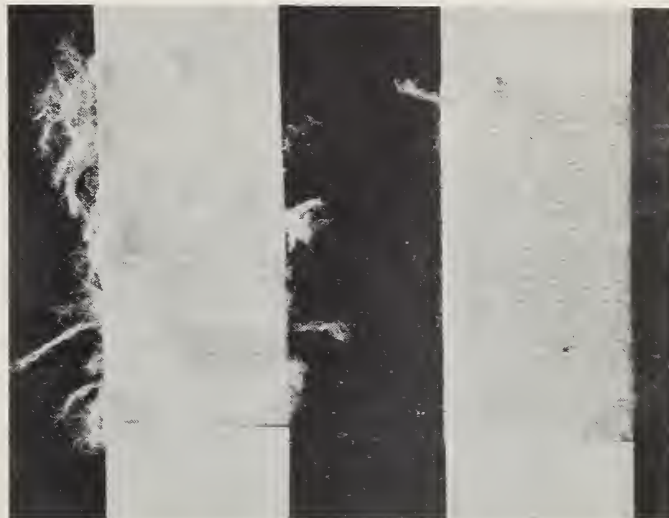
## INSECT CONTROL ON STORED PRODUCTS

APRIL 1959

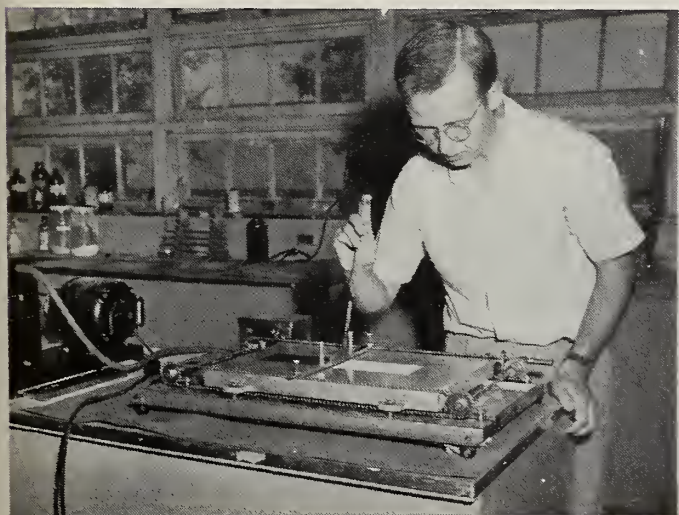
Every year, consumers and farmers lose money through damage to stored products by insects. Marketing scientists of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service are studying better ways to prevent this damage. The Army has estimated that one type of protective treatment for woolens developed at the Stored-Product Insects Laboratory, Savannah, Georgia, is saving it one and a half million dollars annually. These photos illustrate some of the work currently in progress at the laboratory.



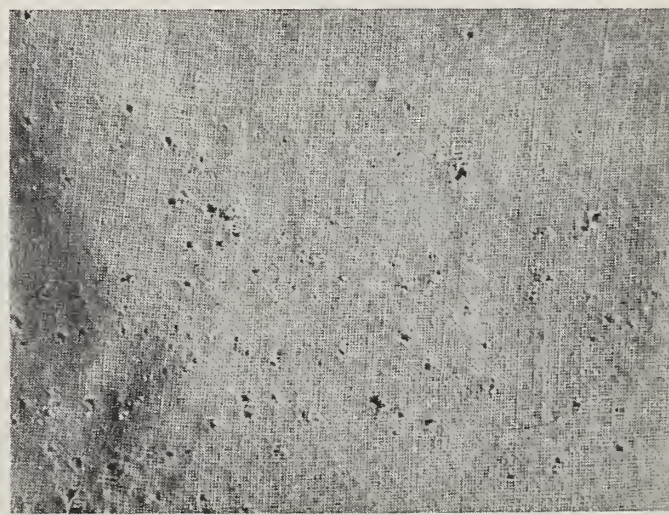
N-26955--A "bugged" room. There are 14 kinds of insects in this room used for exposure of experimentally treated packages. Periodic breakdown inspections of the test packages show the effectiveness of experimental treatments in preventing insect penetration and infestation.



N-26944--Which one has the treatment? Left: Untreated yarn showing damage by black carpet beetle larvae. Right: Yarn treated with DDT during wool scouring. Yarn samples were left in separate petri dishes 28 days, with 10 larvae in each dish.



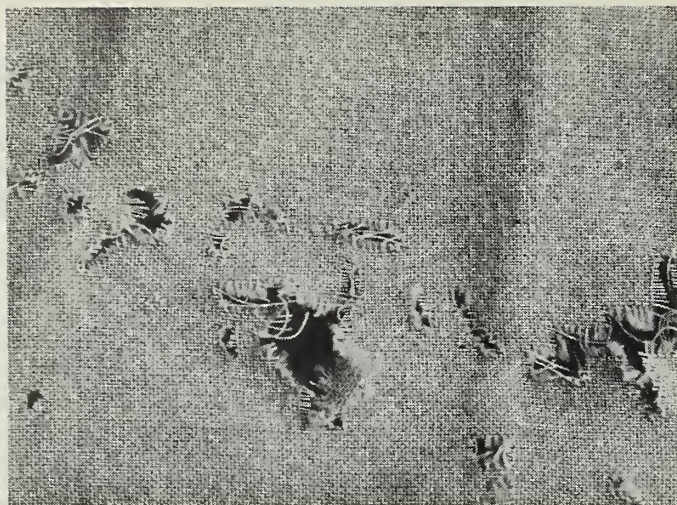
N-26961--An automatic blade applicator applies an even coat of insecticide to paper for testing.



N-26943--Damage done by the lesser grain borer. This insect eats through cloth bags to get at food.

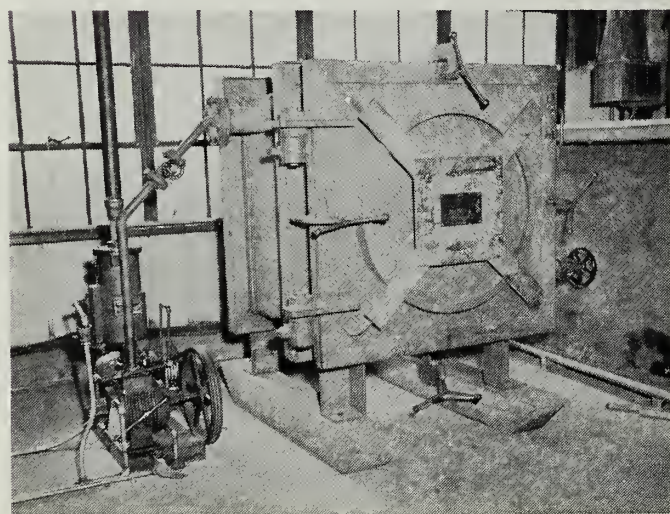
*Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Others may purchase prints (8 x 10) at \$1.00 each from the same address.*





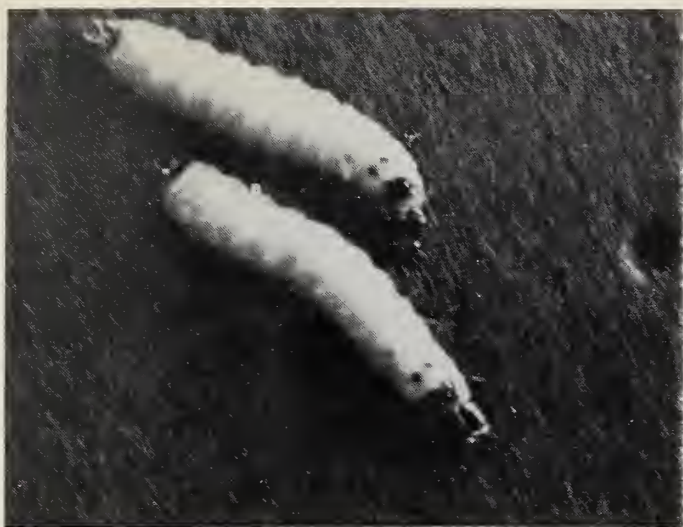
◁ N-26942--Rayon textile feed bag damaged by American roach. A feed company tried using bags made of rayon to attract farm women to buy its products, but roaches attacked the rayon, and the company had to abandon its use.

N-26954--Fumigation chamber, vacuum-type, in which scientists test different types of fumigants under controlled conditions. ▷



◁ N-26947--R. E. Bry, entomologist, experiments with concentrations of insecticides (here, crystalline lindane). Pump forces vapor into jars in succession. Experiments are being conducted to evaluate the use of lindane crystals as a substitute for naphthalene in protecting boxed Army uniforms.





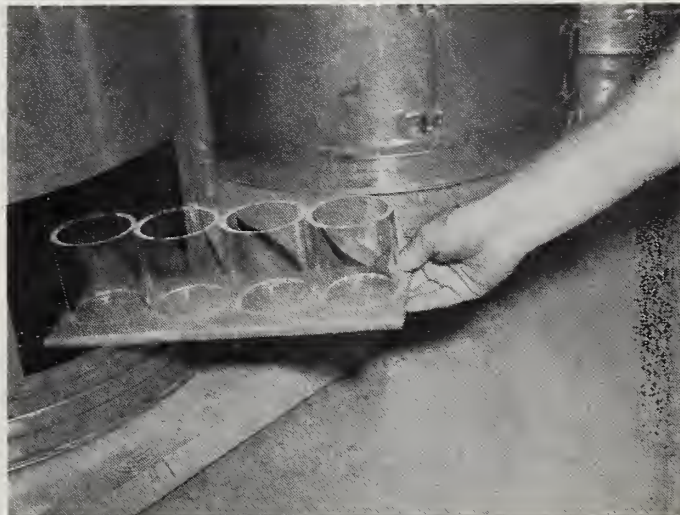
N-26946--Closeup of a cadelle beetle.



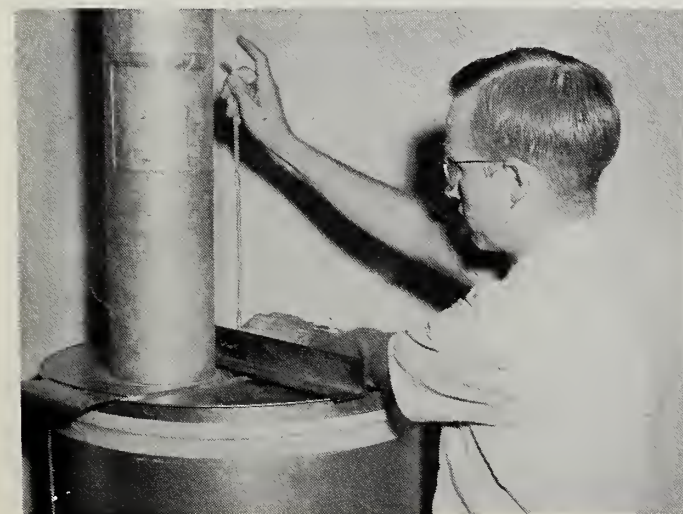
N-26945--Cadelle beetle larva in petri dish caught in the act of penetrating a packet of untreated 50-pound kraft paper--a rare scene.



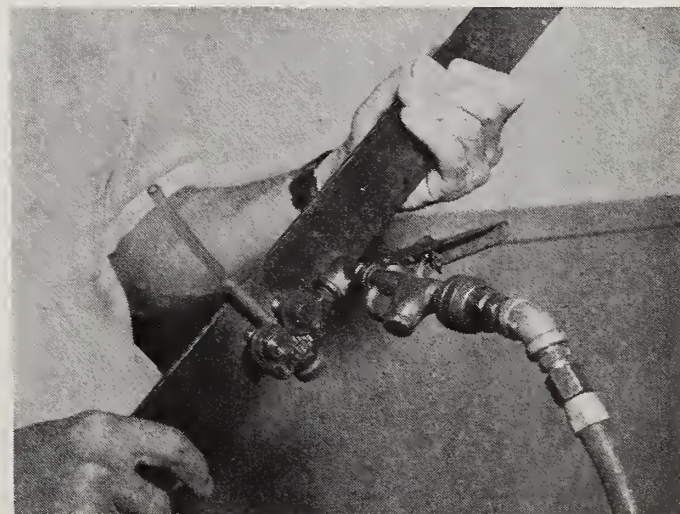
N-26941--Kraft paper after removal from petri dish, showing (left) lesser grain borer penetration; (right) cadelle beetle larval penetrations.



N-26959--Glass cylinders containing insects are placed in settling tower for exposure to insecticide.

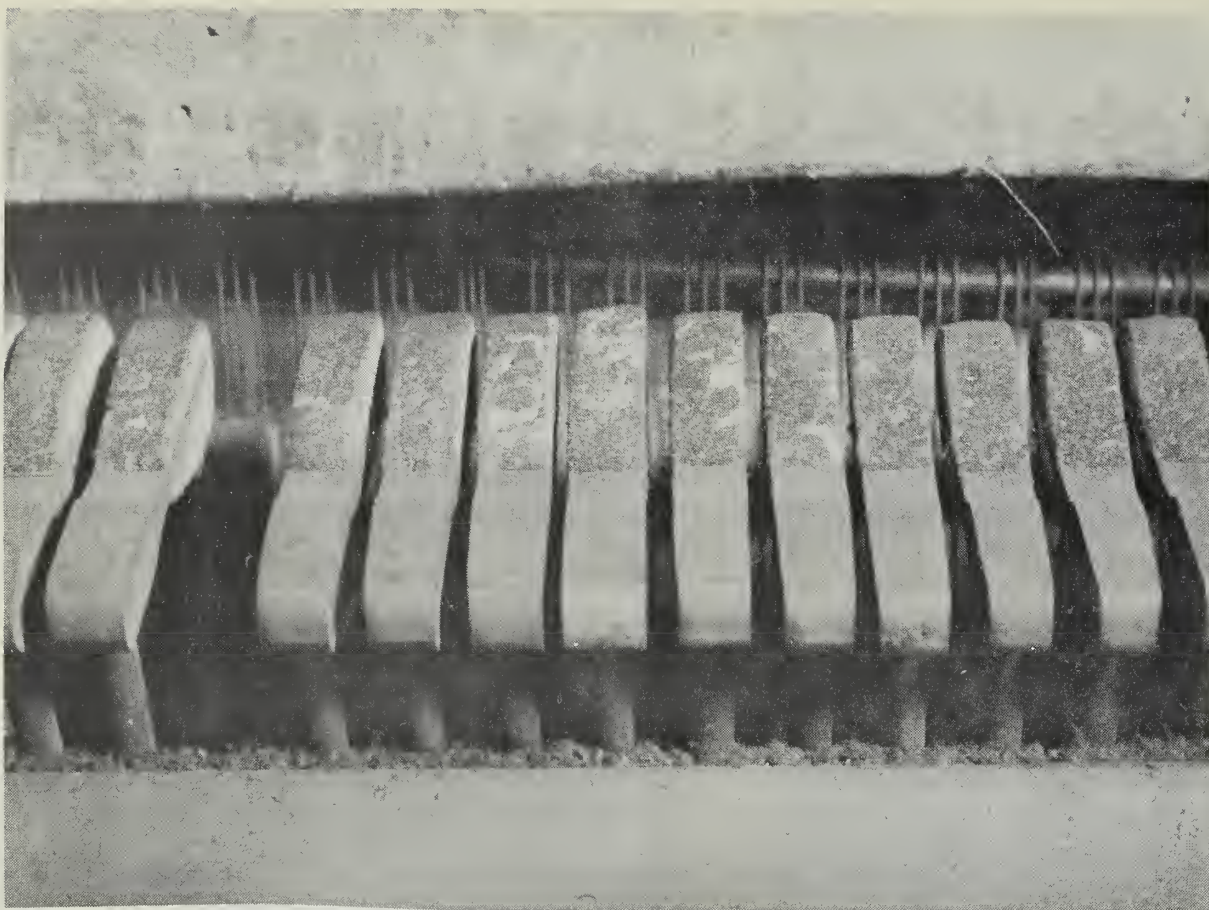


N-26957--Roy Speirs, entomologist, introduces insecticide in top of settling tower.



N-26958--Closeup of nozzle used at top of settling tower. Compressed air is employed to introduce insecticide in even amounts.





N-26949--Piano hammer heads damaged by carpet beetle larvae. An estimated 77 percent of the pianos in the United States are infested with insects.



N-26948--Carpet beetles and moths have attacked felt in this section of front rail punchings between keys on old piano.